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HONOLULU, H. T. FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1904. SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2552

OAHU SUPERVISORS ORGANIZE AND CLEAR THE DECKS FOR ACTION

The Home Rulers Elect Hocking as Chairman But Fail to Lower Bonds.

Iaukea May Give Bond of \$150,000 With Prince David, August Dreier et al., as Sureties—Vida, Brown, Frazee and Johnson Elected.

The Board of Supervisors for Oahu County was formally organized yesterday. A. Hocking was elected chairman with three Home Rule votes, but voted with the Republicans on all matters considered at the meeting.

Charles Wilson, Jas. H. Boyd and Charlie Clark were turned down for road supervisor, and H. C. Vida elected after the voting of a protest by the Home Rulers against a legislator holding office.

The bond of Curtis Iaukea was fixed at \$150,000, the bond of \$30,000 tendered by him being refused. Iaukea, it is stated by his friends, will furnish the larger bond, although he still claims that the action of the supervisors is illegal.

August Dreier, Prince David, Kawanakoa and Mrs. Abigail Campbell Parker are the sureties on the \$30,000 bond, and will, it is stated, sign the larger bond.

All the former heads of bureaus, Samuel Johnson, Garbage Department, Andrew Brown, Waterworks and W. I. Frazee, electric lighting, were elected by the board, while there is some question as to the authority of the board in relation to the fire department.

The afternoon session of the supervisors was exceedingly lively in the discussion of bonds, the Home Rulers being anxious at the outset to place Treasurer Damon's at \$20,000, the minimum, in order to have a precedent upon which to establish Iaukea's bond.

The election of Hocking as chairman was the surprise of the morning session, Hocking's friends claiming, however, that it was simply an expression of the preference by the Home Rulers of him over Gilman.

At today's session the question of fire department, and other appointments will be considered. The interpreter question is also likely to cause trouble, as some of the members claim it to be unnecessary waste of time and money to translate proceedings of the board, when the native members understand English so well.

THE MORNING SESSION.
It was fully an hour and a quarter after the scheduled time before the board finally convened. The first delay was caused by the absence of Supervisor Kealoa, who was delayed in getting over from the other side of the island. He arrived about eleven o'clock and then it was discovered that the bond of Supervisor Hocking had not been delivered and he was compelled to go and get it. Finally at 11:20 o'clock J. A. Gilman called the board together as temporary chairman, all members then being present, together with District Attorney Rawlins, County Clerk Murray, Assessor Iaukea and Geo. P. Thieden who was acting as assistant clerk.

"According to the county act the Board of Supervisors must meet today, for the first time, legally and officially," said Mr. Gilman. "The clerk has the bonds of the various supervisors and declares them all in order. As temporary chairman, I now declare the Board of Supervisors of Oahu County to be in session."

Clark Murray then called the roll, each of the seven supervisors answering to their names. Mr. Gilman then declared the first business in order to be the election of a permanent chairman.

Mr. Robinson placed in nomination the name of J. A. Gilman. Supervisor Mahoe here asked that a temporary interpreter be appointed, so he could thoroughly understand the proceedings of the board. His remarks were interpreted by Supervisor Lucas. Mr. Gilman asked if he thought it necessary, before the election of a chairman, to which Mahoe replied that some vital questions might arise which he would not be able to interpret. Also he said he could not properly express himself in the English language, and thought it would be better if the interpreter was appointed at once. He also said that he

had some important matters to bring before the board, particularly four questions.

Upon motion it was then decided to select a temporary interpreter, and the Home Rulers suggested the name of John Wise. The Republicans proposed the name of Robt. N. Boyd, and Mr. Gilman invited him to take the position temporarily.

Mr. Mahoe then moved that before any further proceedings be taken, that rules for the government of the board be formulated, and suggested the adoption of the rules of the Legislature or some other body. He moved also that committees be appointed before a permanent chairman be chosen.

"This is a business proposition," replied Mr. Gilman, "and there is no need for all these formalities. We will take up more time with rules than with business. I move that we do business in a business-like way, as it is conducted by a business corporation and not waste time. We can make rules when we need them."

"I agree with the views of the chairman," said Supervisor Robinson. "We are here for business and not to waste time, and we don't want any rules like the Legislature had."

Mr. Robinson then renewed his nomination of Mr. Gilman and Supervisor Harvey placed in nomination the name of A. Hocking. Mahoe moved that the nominations be closed, and a vote by ballot was taken, the ballots being collected by Clerk Murray, who also announced the result. Mr. Hocking received the vote of himself and the three Home Rule supervisors, while Mr. Gilman was voted for by the three Republicans.

The chair was then relinquished to Mr. Hocking by Mr. Gilman.

HOCKING'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Hocking in taking the chair said: "Gentlemen, I wish to thank you for the honor conferred upon me and will endeavor to carry out the offices of the position to which I have been chosen in a fair and impartial manner, as much as lay in my power to do."

"There has been a great deal of talk of late, chiefly in the columns of the Advertiser, that I have bolted the Republican party and was dickering with the Home Rulers to be elected chairman. I want it distinctly understood that I take the chair without any conditions whatever. I was elected as a Republican on the Republican ticket, and will stand by the Republican party."

DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Mr. Lucas here moved to take up the bonds of the assessors, but Mr. Gilman stated that the bond of the clerk must first be considered under the county act. Chairman Hocking stated that the bond of the clerk had been submitted and the form approved by the district attorney.

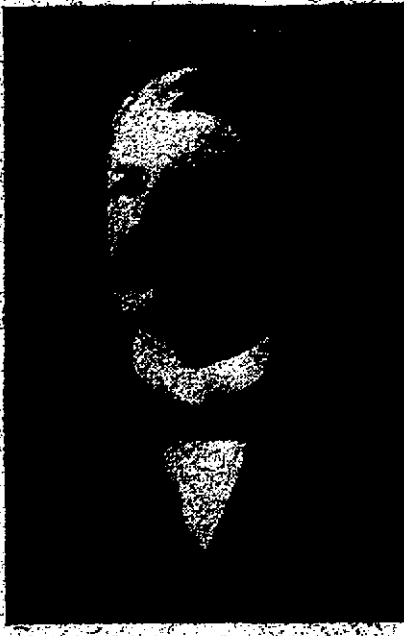
Mr. Gilman suggested that no action be taken as to the amount, Mr. Hocking replying that the county act fixed the amount at \$5,000. County Attorney Rawlins gave an opinion that Mr. Murray was required to give two bonds, one for \$10,000 as recorder and a second for \$5,000 as clerk. The bond given having been in a lump sum of \$15,000, the board decided that it would have to be changed into two bonds to conform with the law. A recess was then taken to permit this to be done.

When Murray returned with the proper bonds, they were approved, and then Supervisor Gilman moved that the bonds of sheriff, auditor, district attorney and surveyor be fixed as required by the county act. Mr. Mahoe wanted this interpreted and Lucas declared that it was a waste of time to interpret every little matter brought up. He said that Mahoe had been a teacher of English in the schools and could understand the language as well as he could. The chair ruled the remarks out of order. Adjournment was then taken until two o'clock.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING.

Mahoe and Kealoa were late at the opening of the afternoon session, but came in before the actual transaction of business.

Supervisor Gilman moved immediately that the bond of the County Treasurer be fixed at \$250,000. Supervisor Harvey said that he first wished to be



SUPERVISOR HOCKING, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD



SHERIFF BROWN.



ATTORNEY RAWLINS.



COUNTY CLERK MURRAY.



TREASURER DAMON.



AUDITOR SHERWOOD.

shown the amount of money handled by the Treasurer during the past year. Mr. Gilman replied that the bond was to be fixed at not less than the amount of money held by the Treasurer during any preceding year, and as he had held none during that time, the board was compelled to use its discretion and abide by Section 473, and fix the amount according to the best information in its possession. He said that he did not believe that from present appearances, the Treasurer would have a large amount in his hands. The Tax Collector and License Collector both paid their collections over to the Treasurer, but he would be required to disburse it almost immediately, at least until June 30th when large income returns are made. Mr. Gilman said that he believed \$250,000 would be sufficient to protect the County.

Mr. Harvey replied that there were no books to show the amount collected during the past year, and he believed in conforming with the County Act. He moved to fix it at the minimum—\$30,000. "Let it go at that," said Mr. Harvey, "until we find out the amount in his hands. At present we are in the dark, unless we take the books of the Territory and that does not follow the County Act."

LUCAS' VIEWS.

"It is the duty of the Board of Supervisors to use its discretion and judgment in fixing the bond," said Supervisor Lucas, "and it is out of all reason to fix it at such a ridiculously small amount as \$30,000. The Superintendent

of Public Works says that the water rates alone in the next two or three months will amount to \$50,000. Then taxes and license fees are always coming in, and there is no sense in fixing a bond at all, if it is to be placed at \$20,000. I think we will be acting within our duty if the bond is made \$250,000."

Supervisor Mahoe said he supported the motion to make it \$20,000 and pointed out that the law plainly said this was sufficient. He contended that the Treasurer was starting business without any money at all and that a bond of \$250,000 was unnecessary. He said it would be time enough to consider raising the bond above \$20,000 when the revenue began coming in.

Supervisor Robinson stated that the board must act upon the best information it could secure, and that is what had been collected in the office. He said he knew of large corporations, representing millions of dollars, who bring in their taxes amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars upon the last day in a lump sum, and the bond should be sufficient to cover this.

A vote on the amendment fixing the bond at \$50,000 was then taken, Mahoe, Harvey and Kealoa voting "yes," and Hocking, Gilman, Robinson and Lucas voting "no." The motion fixing the amount at \$250,000 was carried by the same division on party lines, four to three.

THE ASSESSOR'S BOND.

Supervisor Lucas then moved to fix the amount at \$25,000. The Superintendent

IOWA'S STATE CAPITOL SUFFERS \$500,000 DAMAGE

Army and Navy Board Wants to Promptly Fortify Manila and Subig Bay.

Chicago Closes 5000 Public Halls to Await Fire Safeguards—Former Senator Hill Makes Caustic Speech Against Roosevelt.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 5.—A fire in the State capitol gutted the House of Representatives. Governor Cummins personally fought the flames. The damage done will reach \$500,000.

The State capitol building at Des Moines was a magnificent structure, erected at a cost of three million dollars and containing, in addition to the halls of the House and Senate, a State library comprising forty thousand volumes. The building was of stone, situated in a big square on Capitol Hill, East Des Moines. The House of Representatives had walls sheathed with costly marble. The speaker's gallery, the press gallery and a large visitors' gallery of the House, in addition to the floor furniture, were made of wood. The gutted House is on the second floor, in the West wing of the building and beneath it were the offices of the State railroad commissioners and the valuable historical and horticultural collections of the State.

HURRY CALL TO FORTIFY MANILA AND SUBIG BAY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Army and Navy Board recommends that Subig bay and not Manila be made the Philippine naval base. It also asks for prompt appropriations to fortify both Manila and Subig bay.

Over two years ago the War Department announced that the government had chosen Subig bay as the best adapted locality for a naval station in the Philippines. The site for the navy yards is in a little bay within Subig bay. It bears the name of Olongampo bay, and at the town of Olongampo the United States already has a force of marines, which was recently augmented on recommendation of Admiral Evans. Olongampo is perfectly landlocked, admits of fortifications that will make it absolutely impregnable, has a plentiful depth of water which is free from currents and wave action, and is forty miles from Manila by land and about sixty by water. It is intended to build a dry dock there large enough to accommodate the largest American vessel in Asiatic waters.

CHICAGO HAS CLOSED 5000 PUBLIC HALLS

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—All public halls, numbering 5,000, have been closed in this city until the safety of occupants from fire is reasonably guaranteed. The order has left several thousand people idle.

THE AFTERNOON BUDGET OF WORLD'S CABLE NEWS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—Rev. J. M. Beard died here today.

SEOUL, Korea, Jan. 4.—The Empress Dowager of Korea is dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The United States Supreme Court handed down a decision today holding that citizens of Porto Rico are not aliens.

TOKIO, Japan, Jan. 4.—Notwithstanding the active preparations for war the Government seems determined that Japan shall not initiate the conflict with Russia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs today decided by a vote of seven to two to report favorably on the nomination of Leonard Wood as Major General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The nomination of Wm. H. Taft, recent Governor of the Philippines, to be Secretary of War, was sent to the Senate today by the President. With this is also the nomination of Luke Wright as Governor of the Philippines and Commissioner Ide as Vice Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—President Roosevelt submitted a special message to Congress today dealing with the Panama Canal situation. The message follows the lines of his former utterances at the opening of the session, and is accompanied by the correspondence with Commissioner Reyes and others connected with the Colombian and Panama Governments.

COUNTIES WILL ASSUME CONTROL THIS MORNING

Supervisors of Oahu Will Go Slow Until the Supreme Court Passes on Case.

Formal Transfer of Sovereignty Will Not Be Made—Band Will Serenade Officers—Short Synopsis of County Act.

At ten o'clock this morning county government, discussed since the first day of annexation and enacted into law after several unsuccessful attempts, will be formally inaugurated in the six counties of Hawaii.

The change in government will take place without ceremony, although at noon Captain Berger and the Territorial band will serenade the new Oahu county officers. All the supervisors, and all of the county officers elected, excepting Assessor Iaukea, have qualified and will at once assume their new duties.

The supervisors will organize with the election of J. A. Gilman as chairman. Harry E. Murray as clerk will record the proceedings of the board, and all the county officers will be present when the meeting is called to order in the Castle & Cooke hall. It is the plan of the supervisors to take no decisive action at this time, or until the Supreme Court passes upon the validity of the county act. While offices are to be established in the Young Building, these will not be leased until the court decides finally that the county act is valid. Only such action will be taken at today's meeting as will insure the continuance of the government with the least embarrassment and the smallest expense. There will be no formal delivery of office on the part of the Territorial officials and the county officers will quietly start work on their new duties.

The county officers who will have charge of Oahu's affairs are:

Supervisors, J. A. Gilman, A. Hocking, M. P. Robinson, John Lucas, F. R. Harvey, S. K. Mahoe and J. M. Kelso.

County Sheriff—A. M. Brown.
County Treasurer—S. E. Damon.
County Attorney—William T. Rawlins.

County Assessor—Curtis Iaukea.
County Clerk—Harry E. Murray.
County Auditor—Isaac Sherwood.
County Surveyor—Chris. Willis.

THE CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT.

A radical departure in the government of Hawaii is made in the county law, which is effective today. The changes from the territorial to a county form of government are sweeping, many of them being at present little understood. For instance, the Territory has no other source of revenue, aside from that derived through the county collections, excepting various small amounts which will not aggregate more than \$25,000 per month. The Territory is to receive the proceeds of a five mill tax, and each county may not assess for its own purposes a greater amount than five mills, which will leave the tax rate at its present figure.

The decision of the Supreme Court declaring invalid the section of the county act providing for a Board of Public Institutions leaves many of the bureaus to have been taken over by that body in a state of confusion. The prison, wharves, government buildings, etc., will remain now in the custody of the Superintendent of Public Works.

POWER OF COUNTIES.

There are six counties in the new form of government, counting Kalaheo which is under the jurisdiction of the Board of Health.

Counties are given general power to sue and be sued, to purchase and hold lands, make contracts, levy taxes, etc. No county can lend its credit to aid any person or corporation. County seats can be changed only upon vote of two-thirds of the electors.

The supervisors in each county must meet today and elect a chairman. The county recorder acts as clerk. Meetings of the board are to be held on the first Tuesday in each month, to continue as long as there is business to transact.

SUPERVISORS' DUTIES.

The supervisors supervise the official conduct of all county officials, control public roads and works, excepting such as are left with the Territory, maintain hospitals, care for indigent and sick, can acquire real estate or water rights, must provide county

jails, hospitals and other buildings, audit county books, levy taxes, regulate public pounds, equalize assessments, fix salaries, not otherwise fixed, fill vacancies, appoint health officers under the supervision of the Board of Health, provide for the destruction of moneys and other wild animals, noxious weeds, etc., provide for working of prisoners, and must enforce all police and sanitary regulations. The Board has judicial power in summoning witnesses and is prohibited from contracting liabilities in excess of its income for the fiscal year. The Board of Supervisors is also the equalizing board, and acts with a Territorial board in the same connection.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The county treasurer takes the place of the Territorial treasurer in each county, receiving and paying money on certificate of the auditor. The sheriff practically assumes the duties of the various island sheriffs in the respective counties. He is also ex-officio county coroner. The district attorney is the prosecuting officer of the county and is also made a deputy of the Attorney General. County recorders act as clerks to the Boards of Supervisors, and also take the place of the Registrar of Conveyances. The assessor takes the place of the present Territorial officials of the same name, reporting monthly to the county treasurer. The auditor audits all county books.

RAISING REVENUE.

Method of raising revenue is provided as follows:

Section 186. There shall be levied and assessed upon the taxable real and personal property within this Territory in each year, the following taxes:

First:—For Territorial revenue, five mills on the dollar, where no rate is directed by the Territorial Board of Equalization before the date in each year when the tax ought to be levied and assessed.

Second:—For County revenue for all purposes there shall be levied annually a tax for the Board of Supervisors, of such a number of mills on each dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the County, as shall, together with the income tax, the poll tax, and the specific tax on personal property and the income from all other sources, raise sufficient revenue for the payment of the expenses of the County for such year, provided, however, that until the number of mills on each dollar shall have been enacted as provided in sub-division 3 of this Section at the rate of tax to be assessed by the Board of Supervisors of each County shall not exceed the rate of five (5) mills on the dollar.

Third:—It shall be the duty of the next regular session of the Legislature of the Territory to enact a limitation of the number of mills which may be levied by the Territorial Board of Equalization in each year for Territorial purposes, and by the Board of Supervisors in each year for County purposes.

Section 187. All laws of the Territory now in force, prescribing what persons shall pay taxes, on what property taxes shall be levied, and what property shall be exempt from taxation; and all laws of the Territory now in force relative to any specific tax, and the amount thereof, from persons, or on personal property, without reference to valuation; and all laws of the Territory now in force relative to the manner of fixing the value of property for the purposes of taxation, except as otherwise provided in this Act, shall for those purposes remain in full force and effect. In determining what person shall pay taxes, what property shall be subject to taxation, what property shall be exempt from taxation, what specific tax shall be exacted from persons, or on designated personal property, without reference to valuation, and the value of all property for the purposes of taxation, the taxation officers of the several counties shall be governed by the said Territorial laws.

Section 188. All personal property shall be listed in the County where it may be on the first day of January of the then current year; but if the owner or owners thereof reside out of this Territory, or fail to return his or their property to the Assessor, it shall be listed, assessed and taxed where it then may be.

There is also a change in the income tax law, the exemption having been increased to \$1800 per annum. There is some conflict, as to the manner of collecting the income tax for the six

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PESTS OF SOCIETY

Police Have Difficulty Routing Disorderly Houses.

The disorderly houses spoken of in yesterday's Advertiser have been quiet places, says the police, to a large extent for the past week, or since the raid on Mrs. Howard's house on Beretania street. The women caught at Mrs. Howard's were the same ones who frequented the house of Adams lane and the one on Garden lane.

The location of the two houses was general in yesterday's Advertiser. The one on Adams lane is on the Waikiki side of the lane, the second below the Pacific Club. The one on Garden lane abuts the rear of the Pacific Hotel and is practically connected with it.

The same crowd of women infested all three places mentioned, but all have been quiet since the Howard raid. About ten days ago the woman who seemed to be in charge of the resort on Adams lane, was taken ill. The woman's groans, following upon a series of disorderly noises to which the neighbors had been subjected, created the idea that another orgy was on. A loud pounding on the veranda was added to the list of noises and the police were notified. It developed, however, that the pounding was that of breaking ice for the sufferer.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth states that not only himself, but his detectives, have watched the house on various occasions, but at no time did they find that the place was other than orderly.

"Before I got the note from the lady mentioned in the Advertiser," said Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth yesterday, "I had heard the place was not what it ought to be, and have watched it several nights. One night we got a telephone message that there was a rough house there. I went up and found a girl had been taken very sick and ice had been broken on the front veranda for her use. Another time a message came and I responded at once, but on arrival no one was there. The woman that had the place is now in the hospital."

"I did get a letter from the lady mentioned in the Advertiser, asking me to see her in the afternoon. The letter was sent to me by mail and I received it in the evening. I was busy then and could not see her. She did not state what she wanted to see me for, and I thought it referred to her son whom she wished me to care for while he was intoxicated. The catching of these people is not so easy as people imagine. We have to go on the premises, tiptoeing about, and take chances of being shot. To get evidence of this nature, requires us to look through any opening into a room we can find. The house was undoubtedly a questionable resort."

"Only last night we were looking after this kind of houses. On Pauahi street is a place where a woman is under suspicion. A pane of glass was covered with a cardboard. I had worked a hole through the cardboard and was gently pulling the curtain aside, when a person in the room made a dash at my hand with a knife."

The same night the Deputy and his officers raided a well known block in the central portion of town and while obtaining evidence by standing on a box, the latter overturned, and the officer fell, alarming the whole house. A room which had been under suspicion for some time was broken into and the Deputy was surprised to find then that it was occupied by a young Hawaiian husband and wife who had rented it. The officers are constantly open to suits for damages for entering premises without warrants, and there are ninety-nine difficulties in the way of obtaining bona fide evidence against one to convict.

The police are aware of the presence of some of the social pests, but it often requires time to obtain results which will suffice to break up the places.

The places on Adams lane and Garden lane will probably be no longer under the suspicion of being disorderly houses.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS EXPECTED

War correspondents for the leading newspapers of the United States may be expected to pass through Honolulu shortly en route to Japan, if war in the Far East is declared presently. The Siberia is due to sail from San Francisco January 8, which gives five days leeway for newspapers to appoint their war representatives should the war break out before the date of sailing. The only other through vessel from San Francisco this month is the Coptic due in Honolulu January 22.

WHEN SUFFERING from a cold and you fear an attack of pneumonia, secure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and use it judiciously. There is no danger from this disease when this remedy is used. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Mother—"Why don't you behave better to your teacher?" Tommy—"Why, I'm as kind to her as I kin be." Mother—"You are?" Tommy—"Yes'm. Every time she licks me I cry as loud as I kin so's to make her believe she's hurtin' me."—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE

Endorses Men Who Are Seeking Jobs.

The Republican County Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday morning at headquarters and passed upon a number of new applications for offices under the county organization. The applicants were only for minor positions of road lunas and clerks, and were all endorsed. Two clerks who had been suspended from the office of the Registrar of Conveyances were endorsed for positions under Clerk Murray.

The applications of both J. Batchelor and Gus Rose for the position of license clerk under Treasurer Damon were again considered on the report of the committee, and both were endorsed. It is understood that only the license inspector will be continued in office and Batchelor is to retain his place.

The name of Avon Crook was again brought up for the position of assistant to the County Attorney, and was again laid on the table, by an almost unanimous vote. The name of C. F. Clemens, an attorney in Judge Whiting's office, was endorsed for the position. Judge J. L. Kaulukou also presented his name for consideration as assistant attorney, but action upon it was postponed, as Kaulukou had not sent along the endorsement of his district and precinct committee. It is understood that J. A. Matthewman, who is appearing in the County Act case, will get the position, if he is willing to accept.

Neither the name of Charles Clark or Chas. Wilson was brought up at yesterday's meeting, and it is stated authoritatively that neither of them will get the committee endorsement. H. C. Vida is said to be slated for the position of road supervisor.

There is unlikely to be any changes in the police department, and C. F. Chillingworth is said to be certain of re-appointment under Sheriff Brown. The police will also be continued, practically as they now are. Quite a bunch of names were considered for positions as lunas and clerks in minor positions and were endorsed without exception.

DISORDERLY HOUSES IN HEART OF CITY

A lady resident of Union street has complained to the Advertiser of two disorderly houses that have become established in that neighborhood. One is in Adams lane, the other in Garden lane. The orgies in those places constitute a nightly disturbance and children passing along even in broad daylight are witnesses of such diversions as hair-pulling matches between two women who are supposed to conduct the establishments. Hacks block the lanes every night, and their drivers refuse to move on when requested.

The names of the lessees of the houses are known. Two complaints in writing to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, one last Sunday inviting him to go to the writer's house and observe the disturbances for himself, have so far met with no response.

Attorney W. S. Fleming of the Attorney General's department also had his attention called to the locality and he went to the police station with a complaint on behalf of the respectable residents of the neighborhood. Since then Mr. Fleming has gone to one of the other islands on business and nothing has come of his intervention.

It is part of the social nuisance to which Judge Gear's grand jury called attention without going further. Judge Robinson, it is expected, will introduce the subject pointedly in the charge to his grand jury tomorrow morning.

The locality here referred to has long been one of the most respectable residence and lodging house sections of Honolulu. The Pacific Club stands in the heart of the main block, and the Catholic Mission is upon its borders.

FISH CASTS ARE ON EXHIBITION

The casts made of Hawaiian fishes by J. W. Thompson, the famous artist, for exhibition at St. Louis, have been placed in the rooms of the Hawaii Promotion Committee. The casts, twenty-six in number, are lifelike reproductions of the highly colored Hawaiian fishes. In fact some of the coloring is so vivid, although true to nature, that it is hard to believe that the painting is natural. The casts were made from live fish, and the painting was also done from a living model, often requiring months to secure just the fish wanted. The signature of J. W. Thompson upon each cast attests the genuineness of the coloring, his reputation as a painter of fish life being the guarantee of its truthfulness.

The fish may remain on exhibition at the tourist headquarters if it is finally decided to make no exhibit at St. Louis.

Post-nuptial: He (whose wife has been reading some of his old love-letters to her)—"What is the use of keeping all those old things?" She—"Let us forget—let us forget."—Brooklyn Life.

THE CRUISER SQUADRON TOUCHES AT MIDWAY

Flagship New Orleans Sent a Boat Ashore With Mail for Cable Colony—No Change in Destination for Warships.

Admiral Cooper's squadron arrived at Midway Island at noon yesterday and departed for Guam at 5 in the afternoon. The squadron arrived intact, the flagship New Orleans standing close in while Raleigh, Albany and Cincinnati stood out quite a distance. The New Orleans sent a boat ashore with mail and supplies for the cable colony, and took away mail which will be carried to Guam and thence to Manila, unless a vessel is encountered at Guam heading for Honolulu.

As far as can be learned there was no change in the destination of the cruisers, despite the rumors of war between Japan and Russia, and they will continue on to Cavite.

The officer in charge of the boat reported all well on board the vessels of the squadron.

LAUKEA INTENDS TO TAKE POSSESSION OF TAX OFFICE

And the Supervisors May Be Required to Get the Police to Put Him Out—Will Tender a Bond of \$30,000.

The Board of Supervisors is expecting trouble with Curtis Iaukea, the county assessor-elect. And Iaukea does not intend to disappoint them.

Acting upon the advice of his attorney, Judge W. A. Whiting, Mr. Iaukea will this morning tender to the Board of Supervisors his bond in the amount of \$30,000. He will then proceed to take possession of the tax office if the present program is carried out. Treasurer Kepoikai, with whom Iaukea has had several consultations lately, will, it is said, surrender the tax office to the newly elected assessor. His reported refusal to turn over the tax office and other bureaus under him to the supervisors is said to have been due to his belief that Iaukea has not given a square deal. The supervisors, however, do not expect that Kepoikai will surrender the tax office to Iaukea unless he has qualified, and his bond has been approved as required by law. If Iaukea takes charge of the office, without having satisfied the Supervisors as to his bond, the latter body will in all probability take possession of the office, even if it becomes necessary to use force in doing so. The Supervisors are responsible for the conduct of the tax office do not intend to

let the assessor serve, until the proper bond has been filed. He has ten days to qualify under the county act and if he has not done so within that time, the supervisors can then proceed to elect a man in his place. At the meeting today some action may be taken towards reducing Iaukea's bond, or increasing that of Treasurer Damon. Judge Whiting's opinion is reported to be that the county law requires only a \$30,000 bond for the first year, and he had advised Iaukea to tender that amount and then assume his office. Iaukea, as a matter of fact, has already assumed some of the functions of tax assessor, in sending out income tax blanks. He is asking returns for the six months just ended, which it was held formerly would not be collected. The Auditor consequently made out no blanks for that period, and Iaukea had the work done himself, although the law requires that the Territorial Auditor shall do all the work of this kind.

The Supervisors expect trouble today, and there is likely to be a lively time before the question of Iaukea's bond is settled. The refusal of the assessor to go on his bond makes it almost impossible for him to get security for \$30,000. Each bondsman who goes surety for him is required to own real estate to the amount of the entire bond, and there are not many men in the Territory who would be able to qualify on that condition.

THE BYSTANDER

The War Department disposed of Judge Little's G. A. R. bluff without much trouble, but it is not the only one that will have its tire punctured in case Little really seeks reappointment. When Little became Territorial Circuit Judge he wasn't known here to any great extent; but since then his record has been probed to the bottom. I recall a man whose creditors had his back yard probed for a deposit of revolutionary gold which he claimed was there and the first thing struck was a set of tools belonging to a neighbor, the second was a counterfeiters' plant and the third was a dead mule. The result disappointed the creditors mightily and greatly embarrassed the owner of the property who had been banking on his gold reserve. I only mention the matter as a solace to Little who may feel that the probe is a torture invented especially for him and his. There have been others.

It could not be mentioned while the fleet was here but it is being told with amusement now. Admiral Bob, as becomes a sick man of large responsibilities, has grown to be the crustiest man in the Navy and life on the flagship is no flowery bed of ease. Neither is it in the fleet. An example of the way Admiral Bob has endeared himself to his fellow-seafarers occurred while one of the other battleships hesitated about following his into the harbor. Her captain slackened up and signalled his doubts about the depth. The Admiral's wig-wag in reply was characteristic: "If you don't dare bring the ship in yourself get one of your officers to do it."

A Society for the Prevention of Crime, employing a first-class detective to get evidence, would make things warm for a variety of disreputable places in this town which seem to flourish in spite of Grand Juries and the law.

"I don't know who I am working for," said Andy Brown, Superintendent of the Honolulu Water Works, a dozen times yesterday afternoon. The answer was made to an oft-repeated remark that Brown didn't know whether he was county or Territorial official any more. It is true of Brown as well as scores of other officials of the Territory. The legislature made no provision for the first days of the new year, the time elapsing when the Territorial appropriations ended and the county is to assume the expense. "I don't know whether I've got a job at all," continued Brown. "But I won't complain, I made twelve dollars yesterday and today serving on coroner's juries. But I don't know who is going to pay me the twelve dollars."

A friend of mine, talking about the Iroquois theater fire, says that a scheme ought to be devised to make all the seats collapse on the floor by a simple turn of a crank, leaving the crowd plenty of space to surge around in. I can imagine that such a plan would work whenever the theater people wanted to bring down the house, and it might possibly do well in panics. A better way it seems to me would be to make theater aisles wider, permit no theaters to be built in a block but only on corners or by themselves so that there could be ample exits on at least two sides; and adopt the German system of testing the fire-proof curtain during every play. Water under pressure, with hose attachments, might be put in the orchestra broke out and the musicians drilled to turn streams loose on the stage the minute fire broke out. Some of the orchestra men are better adapted to putting out fires than they are to producing melody anyhow.

(Continued on Page 5)

MILLIONS IN A REFINERY

Major Lewis of the firm of Lewis & Co., who a few months ago agitated a sugar refinery to be owned by Hawaiian planters, has not lost faith in the merits of the proposition. Yesterday he called an Advertiser reporter into that firm's office in the Lowers & Cooke building and showed him a letter received by a member of the firm this week, from which the following extract is taken by permission:

"I thought it would interest you to get certain figures from our competitors in the West Indies. Just now I received a report from a large central in Puerto Rico, and I find that marketing their sugar which includes the freight P. R. to New York costs them \$4.43 per ton of sugar.

"I also learn what you may have heard before this, that Cuban sugar January delivery has been sold at New York for \$4.52. How about reciprocity and tariff reduction for Cuba? The quicker the Hawaiian planters wake up and make their own refined sugar the better for them."

Mr. Lewis, referring to his former published opinions on the matter, took occasion to correct a wrong impression that went abroad, being that he advocated having the proposed sugar refinery at Honolulu. His idea was to locate it on the mainland.

"I will feel," Mr. Lewis said, "that the planters of these islands should come together as a unit and form one large corporation. If all could not be brought in, say two-thirds of them."

"They should build a refinery at New York or Philadelphia, manufacture their own sugar into refined shape and sell it through the proper channels of trade. There is no question in my mind as to selling our sugar in refined shape. We could not only dispose of 400,000 tons of refined sugar annually, but I am satisfied, twice as much."

"If our sugar interests could be brought together—that is, our different planters—and refine our own sugar for the open markets, it would bring millions of dollars annually to these islands which we are not now getting."

"The Trust has made millions of dollars out of our sugar. Why should not we take that wealth to ourselves? Just think, you have a staple article to market, almost as staple as flour. You are not selling a label of fake medicine, but a necessary of life. While dependent on the Trust for the marketing of our raw sugar, our planters are liable to be cinched in prices from time to time. With refined sugar for our whip hand, the Trust would be limited in power to hurt us. If it met us with a price-cutting war, our loss in the game would be only the refinery profit that we do not get now anyway."

"Although I did mention Honolulu formerly as a possible location, New York or Philadelphia was what I principally had in mind. I claimed you should be able to sell your output in the large markets of the East. At the same time I maintain that a refinery at Honolulu is not an impracticable proposition. If you should build a large refinery here, it would employ hundreds of men and women, and create a large amount of business activity in Honolulu."

"As to an objection mooted that refined sugar is liable to caking on sea voyages, I have handled a great deal of the article and seen lots of Hongkong granulated that had made long ocean voyages. I have never seen any that had caked. To me it seems that if some sugar had been shipped at one time around the Horn to New York from California and on arrival found to have caked, this must have been damaged in some way—possibly got wet. I have asked persons thoroughly posted on granulated sugar shipped on long voyages and they, too, say that if properly handled it will not cake."

"So far as concerns the refinery built lately at Crockett, California, being closed down after operating but a short time, the fact can easily be explained. It appears that, when that refinery was started, there were only two or three Hawaiian sugar agents that went into the corporation. Had all or most of them gone in, it would have resulted differently. The planters would have won their fight to a certainty."

"To me it seems that, if all the planters here would unite and handle their output through one channel, the net earnings to the plantation shareholders would be materially increased."

KEPOIKAI RAISES FRESH ARGUMENT

Treasurer Kepoikai will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court. If it should imply authority of the Territory to turn over public property to the county, and make no further contest to preserve the water and light plants, with their revenue, for the benefit of the Territory.

In a final brief filed by Treasurer Kepoikai's counsel, Kinney, McManahan & Cooper, it is contended that the Organic Act, while authorizing the establishment of counties and districts, did not contemplate an elective system of county government such as the one enacted by the Legislature. The question is asked:

"Was it (decentralization) to be carried to the extent of electing large boards in the various islands, or was it merely to be carried to the extent of giving each island a local government through individual officers residing there?"

An elaborate argument for the affirmance of the latter proposition is made.

NEW YEAR'S BEQUESTS TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Half a dozen public institutions of Honolulu received welcome New Year's gifts in the form of bequests which the late Jos. B. Atherton left for his widow to carry out. Not all of these institutions have yet received notice of what is in store for them, and the announcement this morning will come as a surprise to them.

Following the principle of Mr. Atherton in life, his widow in carrying out his wishes, requested that as little publicity as possible be given to the method of acquiescence with the testator's desires. Altogether, however, a good many thousands of dollars will be distributed for the aid of educational, religious and charitable purposes in accordance with Mr. Atherton's request.

Mr. Atherton made no charitable bequests in his will but instead left this work to his wife, the will providing that she have "the bestowing of such gifts as she may deem fitting and proper to relatives, friends, and for religious, charitable and educational purposes, referring her for guidance as to my wishes to our conversations on the subject."

The institutions remembered in accordance with the wishes expressed in these conversations are the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, Honolulu Library Association, the Kawaiahao Seminary Association, the American Relief Society and some smaller bequests.

To the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, the largest amount is given, exceeding \$10,000. In addition to this, Mr. Atherton, while on his death bed, paid an overdraft against the society for a large amount.

To the Y. M. C. A. the amount of \$10,000 was given in bonds, the income to be used in paying the salary of the General Secretary. The endowment fund of the Y. M. C. A. amounts to \$17,000.

To the Honolulu Library Association the next largest amount was given, while to the other societies named lesser amounts are given.

Mr. Chas. Atherton stated yesterday that it was always his father's wish that his charitable bequests be not known, and it was his idea in declining to give information, other than of the names of the institutions to be benefited, to respect that desire.

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.

In the United States, especially, business is largely transacted by resolutions. Commerce and finance in this form express conclusions, which affect the markets of the world. Even festivities and social pleasures of all kinds are often formulated in preambles and their resolving sequences. Congress and legislatures, State and Territorial, are much given to this mode of recording definite conclusions, on which war or peace, adversity or prosperity, may often depend. In Hawaii, which is filled with limited corporations and analogous organizations, the results of debate are usually conveyed by resolutions.

As a general thing, resolutions of the kind mentioned are preceded by careful deliberation, embody mature decisions, and are carried into effect. It is otherwise, however, with the resolves of individuals, which are conceived and promulgated with the birth of each New Year. Indeed this class of promises is often treated with contempt, on the ground that, like pie crust, they are made only to be broken. This, however, is not universally, perhaps not even generally true.

New Year resolutions are often kept, at least for a time, and produce modifications, occasionally changes or even transformations in character. When we stop to consider even cursorily, it is a remarkable fact, a demonstration of the moral instincts of the human race, that no man or woman ever proposes, on New Year's Day, to become worse during the following year. Under every such resolution, whether limited in time or designed to be permanent, there is an effort at improvement, an aspiration towards a higher standard of living.

A man, who is not necessarily a drunkard, but is conscious of alcoholic repletion, makes up his mind to be a total abstainer for sixty or ninety days or for some shorter or longer definite period. His underlying motive is self-elevation, for, in the mere intention temporarily to reform, he recognizes the fact that excess and brutalization go together, and there is some clean ideal in his mind, which he has the ambition to approach.

Efforts at relief from narcotics, or the use of drugs or the abuse of foods or luxuries, the first effect of which is sedative and the second exciting, from gambling, which infects the roots of industry and mapliness, or from other vices, necessary of definition, are all within the same category or classification. Every resolution that attacks the grosser appetites and aims at the renovation of the body, the mind or the soul, and particularly all three, is in itself a mark of progress, however faint, and, if acted upon even for a brief period, still more if literally fulfilled, marks a distinct advance, not only in the individual but in humanity at large, for man is a social animal and the conduct and the character of each unit affect the entire genus.

New Year's resolutions, therefore, should not be condemned but encouraged. Perhaps the best resolution an American could form for the year 1904 might be tersely stated in these words: "Resolved: That I will be a self-respecting citizen," a generalization that appeals to all the best tendencies of an educated and improving population. To give point, however, to the form suggested, it may be stated that, notwithstanding the upward tendency of mankind, in 1904, the inclusive drink question is still a central interest. It is told of a priest who desired to commit a sin, with the minimum injury to himself and his parishioners, that he deliberated long upon the selection of wine, cards or a grosser impurity, and decided upon wine, as he thought he could lock himself up and bear the total consequences of his excess. He tried the experiment, and very soon became saturated with the three forms of evil. The narrative exemplifies a deep truth, for associated vices are of a closer blend than associated charities.

It has been mentioned in these columns that, within the last fifty years and progressively, while drunkenness in ordinary life has been diminished, it has become specially unfashionable and has been specially tabooed in what are considered the higher social circles. Indeed it is difficult to realize that it was ever tolerated, as it unquestionably was. It is hard to imagine Don Quixote, Colonel Newcome or Sir Charles Grandison, who are types of gentlemen, intoxicated in the presence of ladies and still harder to conceive of ladies intoxicated in the presence of gentlemen, or, for that matter, of the higher representatives of either sex inebriated in isolation or in the presence of each other. If the loftier specimens of the race, who are among the social leaders, possess the gentleness and the pure manners that spring from clean hearts and uncontaminated brains scenes of this kind are impossible. It is beyond cavil that the coarser sex, for many years, has been held within bounds, defined by an essential conventionalism. A military or naval officer, who forgets himself at a dinner or a ball or any social function, is now in danger of being stripped of his uniform, and a civilian is forced to respect the proprieties, which are ordinarily observed through voluntary self-restraint.

It is claimed by some distinguished writers in other quarters of the globe that the habit of excess, which formerly prevailed, has not been driven into obscurity but socially equalized by the transfer of part of the burden to the better half of the "higher classes," as they are termed, and that women, old and middle aged, if they exist, and the young and fair buds upon the social tree, have become more absorbent. It has been even asserted, and parts of the United States have not been exempted, that there are highly aristocratic and exclusive circles, where strong cocktails are an ordinary preliminary to feasts and the clinking of glasses and boisterous songs their usual accompaniment, varied by the inhalation of cigarettes and the curling smoke issuing from delicate nostrils. Such claims must be the inventions of vivid masculine imaginations, inspired by envy, in an age when Woman Organized has become one of the chief factors in progress. The journalistic drudge, who labors for the world during the hours usually set apart for sleep and recreation, is not an infallible judge of such matters, but his intuitions are not offended by such malignant slanders. The cesspools of human life have not been entirely drained, and their putrid odors still vex the pure air that floats invisibly over the earth. But the stratification of humanity, in all its layers, comprises mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, who will raise and not lower the standards, to which they point their sons, their husbands, their brothers and their fathers, who will avoid even the appearance of degeneracy and who will retain that exquisite bloom of modesty that, once lost, may be replaced by principle but can never be restored with the freshness and the beauty with which it was originally endowed.

Blue laws and pharisaical observances have been shed from the social cuticle, but the richer and more enduring elements of Puritanism have coalesced with the fine impulses of the Cavalier, and the product is the sensitive, cultured and balanced lady and gentleman of the Twentieth Century, who are not limited to any specialized class and who, retaining their separate characteristics and exercising their individual functions, can and will merge in improving labor and in innocent and re-vivifying gaiety.

This upward tendency is reinforced and intensified by New Year resolutions, even though they rise in rose-colored hope and often fall in dead ashes.

BOARD OF HEALTH MAKES A CUT OF ONE THIRD

The Board of Health will make a cut of one third in its appropriations in carrying out the plan of economy inaugurated by Governor Carter. While the efficiency of the health department will be impaired by the reduction in force contemplated, it is considered that the measure is only a temporary one to meet the emergency.

The cut decided on will effect a saving of thirty-three per cent in the appropriation made by the Legislature. The measures decided upon call for the cutting out entirely of the list of government physicians, also the chief health officer, and one or more clerks in the Board of Health offices.

It was decided to maintain the inspectors at their present number, twelve, but the salaries will be cut from \$100 to \$70 each, per month. A reduction in the salary of guards at the insane asylum will be made from \$50 to \$35 per month.

The government dispensary is to be closed entirely and the free distribution of medicines to the indigent, and of medical services will also be eliminated. There will also probably be a reduction in the amount of rations issued at the settlement, which the Legislature unnecessarily increased.

The question of subsidies to hospitals has been left open, having been referred to the Attorney General for a legal opinion as to the right of the government to refuse to pay these amounts.

In the general plan of economy, making necessary the cutting out of the chief health officer, Dr. Pratt is to be offered the position of chief sanitary inspector. No reduction in salaries can be made in any departments of the Territory, where the salary has been fixed by the Legislature.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The reductions finally decided upon in the land court leaves the expense of that department now, only the salary of the judge, and of the clerk, who has been cut from \$150 to \$75 per month. The surveyor, stenographer, deputy registrar and deputy clerk have been dropped out.

In the Attorney General's Department one of the assistants, Noah Aluli, has been dropped and other changes are contemplated.

HOW HAWAIIAN PEOPLE WERE WON FROM SAVAGERY

Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop contributed the following interesting article to the current Friend:

When Bingham and Thurston, with their associate missionaries, arrived in Hawaii in 1820, they found the 150,000 Hawaiians a nation of depressed serfs, under oppressive and arrogant chiefs. They were deeply degraded in morals. Social impurity was universal, and enhanced by the presence of a multitude of careless and dissolute seamen. Drunken rioting was prevalent; the royal princes and their consorts were very commonly found debauched with liquor.

While under the lead of the wise and able Kamehameha civil order prevailed, and life and personal security were generally safe. The common people were exceedingly poor; they owned no land, and no property that their chiefs could not rob them of at will; there was no inducement to save or accumulate.

Worst of all, over the whole people, and chiefs as well, spread the dark and abject fear of the sorcerers, whose power to bewitch and destroy held all in constant dread. Such was the barbarian depression of the Hawaiians when the Gospel of Christ arrived here to deliver and elevate them, and the missionaries fell actively to work, aided by many successive bands of helpers.

What was the result of those labors? No labors were ever more fruitful, no result more wonderful and gratifying. Within two decades more than one-third of the adults had come into personal and joyful allegiance to the Lord, and the rulers had earnestly begun to frame civilized statutes. Before the third decade was finished the whole people had been set free, and endowed with lands and advanced Civil Rights. A Liberal Constitution had been enacted. Parliamentary Government had been fully organized. The common people had all received possession of their lands in fee simple.

In less than thirty years Hawaii stood before the world as a substantially civilized nation. Before 1850, so complete was the development of civilized institutions, of Legislature and Courts, of Law and Justice, of systematic and economical administration, that the Great Powers of the world gladly united in the acknowledgment of the independence of Hawaii, and in treaties with her as a favored nation.

Now, we have to ask, how was this reform and renovation accomplished? What was the method of healing applied to cure the deep and destroying malediction of heathenism? How was a barbarous and hopeless people lifted so quickly into light and hope and liberty and prosperity? How did they become in thirty years clothed and enriched, and free? And what is the lesson taught by this marvellously successful process of the reclamation of a nation?

The answer is one that sends confusion upon this new modern cry, that men's minds are not to be turned upon their own personal salvation after the old-fashioned religious way, but are to set directly upon saving society from its evils, and uplifting one another. To seek one's own salvation, we are told is pure selfishness. The first thing is to set men altruistically to lifting one another out of the mire. It was not by any such doctrine or practice that Hawaii was lifted out of the mire of heathenism and set upon its feet as an enlightened people.

The missionaries at once wrought zealously in the old-fashioned Gospel method. They sought with all faith and strength to turn the hearts of individual men and women first of all to the Living and Holy God. They labored to enlighten the people religiously, and make them hear the gracious call of God to become His children in His son Jesus Christ. They strove to teach them to fear God and Him only, to seek His eternal salvation in life and in death. They held before them the Heaven of blessedness and the Hell of perdition, and urged each one to embrace the great salvation, and find sonship and peace through repentance from sin and faith in the Lord and Savior.

They taught the people in every possible way, by books, by literature, by training schools, by example, in the arts of life, in the social duties. But the great emphasis was daily and always upon the duty and need of coming to God through the Lord Jesus Christ, and finding full salvation. This done, all the rest that was needful would follow. Especially would all altruistic effort spontaneously follow.

The saved sinner, rejoicing in God's mercy and Jesus' love, at once and eagerly turns to convert and save his brother and neighbor.

The Hawaiians were receptive. They heartily received and obeyed the Gospel preached to them. In eighteen years the Truth had penetrated their minds, the Holy Spirit descended in great power upon the churches already gathered, and the people poured in in hundreds and thousands of ardent converts. A new nation was born in a day. The great revolution was effectively accomplished. Set right to worship God and His law, the people eagerly and ardently sought together for all higher and better things, socially and politically. And another decade saw the Hawaiians standing on their feet as a civilized nation, because first Christianized.

What is our lesson from this? Is it not our perpetual and enduring lesson for all effective reform and uplifting in all strata of society, that the first and essential thing to be done is to set the individual man straight with God and Eternity? Before all else, the spiritual nature of the man is to be awakened, the blind eye to be opened, the deaf ear to be unstopped, the evil and wayward heart to be turned to the choice of good in the fear of God, and the faith of His salvation. The fallen, the sinner, the benighted, the maimed and debauched souls will not, cannot, be brought up into cleanness and light until the Heavenly light of Christ finds entrance into them, and they are brought into intercourse with the Divine and the Eternal.

That great Redemption of Hawaii sixty years ago, let it be studied and pondered, a notable and fruitful lesson for the redemption of society, everywhere. First of all, bring the individual into communion with God as a saved soul. Then will be become a center of uplifting to all around him.

S. E. B.

RELIEF AFTER SIX YEARS.—Mrs. M. A. Clark, of Timberrange, N. B. W. Australia, writes: "I wish to inform you of the wonderful benefit I have received from your valuable medicine. I suffered from a severe cough for six years and obtained no relief until I took Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. One bottle cured me and I am thankful to say that I have never had the cough since. Make any use of this letter that you like for the good of any other poor sufferers." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Emerson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

SAD ENDING OF VISITOR

Shoots Himself Through Head New Year's Morning.

Depressed probably to dementia by physical troubles, William S. Hancock committed suicide at the Hawaiian Hotel about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He used a pistol and sent a bullet through his head, shattering his skull in a terrible manner. When found he was at the point of death. A 45-caliber Colt pistol was lying on his breast and a small mirror on the right side of the bed near his hand.

A Chinese servant called Hancock at 10 o'clock, when he got up and told the servant to come back in half an hour, when he would be at breakfast, to make up the room. The boy returned a few minutes before 11 o'clock and discovered Hancock lying on the bed in a pool of blood. One chamber boy ran immediately to the cottage of Dr. Walters on the premises, while another one went to the office and reported to the chief clerk what he had seen. The clerk supposing it was a hemorrhage of the lungs also rushed to call Dr. Walters. Although going to the man's room at once, the doctor was only in time to see Hancock give a few dying gasps. He saw at once that it was a case of a pistol shot through the brain. The result of the wound was interesting from the fact that five bones were fractured—both parietal, both temporal and the frontal.

Dr. Walters directed the hotel clerk to send at once for Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, which was done and the Deputy Sheriff on arrival took charge of the body. He was soon followed by High Sheriff Brown with a coroner's jury, which viewed the body and adjourned until 12:30 today. The body was then turned over to H. H. Williams, undertaker.

Some of the fellow passengers of Hancock in the Ventura occupied rooms in the same cottage with him and had been chatting on the veranda since 9 o'clock that morning until the time of the tragedy. When asked about a pistol report, they stated they must have heard one but supposed it to have been from a large firecracker such as those that were going off all morning. They were greatly shocked when they heard from the servants what had happened in the room directly over their heads. These gentlemen had seen Hancock at midnight previous, when he was out to see the New Year's Eve celebration. He then had a pistol in his hand, which he fired off as if taking part in the racket all over town.

On Wednesday last Col. Macfarlane advised Hancock to go to Kona in the next Mauna Loa for the benefit of his lungs. Allan Herbert had also advised him the same way. His reply was that climate could do him no good, as his stomach was all gone and he had no one to blame but himself. The only physician Hancock had consulted was Dr. Nohlt, who promised to give him a consultation but did not find opportunity for it.

Hancock arrived here in the steamer Ventura about two weeks ago, registering from New Orleans. He was in bad health from heart, lung and stomach troubles, and addicted to both cigarettes and morphine. In his room after he had done for himself, the stumps of twenty-eight cigarettes were found strewn around. His effects were in great confusion and he had destroyed all letters and photographs in his possession by consigning them to the hotel kitchen stove on New Year's eve.

A wardrobe of clothes pertaining to a gentleman of good position was left by the dead man. At his death he was dressed in pajamas. People who became acquainted with him on his voyage hither and since his arrival speak kindly of Hancock's general demeanor and disposition. He gave his age as 22 years.

PORTUGUESE HOLD A CELEBRATION

The Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawaii celebrated its twenty-second anniversary on New Year's Day with various ceremonies and demonstrations.

At 5:30 in the morning a salute was fired at the club house, Alapai street, and a flag-hoisting ceremony held at the same place.

The society left the club house in a body at 9:30 and marched by way of Alapai and Beretania streets to the Catholic cathedral, where the members heard mass. After the service the society again formed in line of procession and marched back to its hall by way of Fort, Vineyard, Nuuanu, Paoa, Punchbowl and Lanihale streets. The Concordia band headed the procession going and coming.

After returning to the club house, the society was addressed briefly in turn by its president, J. Silva, who sketched the history of its organization; Senhor A. de Souza Canavarro, Portuguese consul, and V. O. Teixeira. The remainder of the day was spent in a social way, refreshments being served at the club house.

On Shore and Facing Eastward

SOUTHERN PACIFIC offers

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Choice of Trains

"SHASTA ROUTE"—Oregon Express.

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School for Sugar Industry

SCHOOL FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY AT BRUNSWICK; Established 1922; Subsidized by the Government; Enlarged 1876. Frequent hitherto by 1225 persons. Commencement of the preparatory course, February 12, of the Principal course, March 1, 1924.

(PROF. DR. FRÜHLING and
DR. A. RÜSSING)

The Direction:

Na Kupuna

THE Hawaiian Legend of the CREATION

(BY JULIAN D. HAYNE.)

With Artistic Illuminations by Viggo Jacobson.

THE GAZETTE CO. has recently secured a few copies of this much talked of publication, which is now out of print.

Julian Darwin Hayne is a man who will long be remembered in Hawaii for his many brilliant accomplishments and his wonderfully checkered career.

The legend is well written and the artistic element reflects great credit up on Mr. Jacobson.

Though but few people here have seen this book, nearly all have heard of it and will be glad of the opportunity to secure a copy.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

FUTURE OF THE COFFEE INDUSTRY IN HAWAII

BY A. L. LOUISON.

In the year 1892 the United States imported 640,210,788 lbs. of coffee valued at \$128,041,930, or 20c. a pound, and in 1902 the import amounted to 1,091,004,352 lbs. worth \$70,882,155 or 64c. a pound. The enormous increase in consumption in ten years in this product gives us a clear idea of what the consumption is possible to attain thirty years hence, and had prices ruled the same as in 1892 the value of this import would have reached \$218,200,850.

Should victory perch upon the Republican banner in November, 1904, the chances for a tariff on coffee look most favorable. The New York Journal of Commerce, through its Washington correspondent, cites the supposed fact that after the election, tariff reform will be upward and not particularly towards a lowering of same. The re-imposition of tea and coffee on the dutiable list is mooted, whilst a lowering on trust products is contemplated.

The placing of tea and coffee on the dutiable list again is most likely considered for the purpose of developing these industries in their own tropical territory.

What benefits and results would accrue to Hawaii if a minimum tariff of three cents were placed on coffee?

We have in these islands at least 500,000 acres of land capable of coffee culture, and should a development of 200,000 acres of this area take place in thirty years from the date of placing on the tariff list, we would be producing at the rate of 1,000 lbs. to the acre, 200,000,000 lbs., or three

million one hundred pound bags of coffee. The value of this product with protection would be not less than 13c, possibly 15c. a pound and, at some periods, ranging possibly as high as 18c. to 20c., as prices ruled in 1892 or thereabouts. The value of this crop at 15c. a pound would represent \$45,000,000, the cost of production ranging from 10 to 11½c. a pound, determined by yield in crops and other conditions. The failure of coffee in the past has had a most deplorable effect upon its future development and encouragement. The ignorance and inexperience displayed have been partially responsible for these failures though not totally. With the resurrection of this industry and a certain profit secured through a protective policy, the same has immense possibilities in Hawaii.

In Porto Rico it is a most important economic factor in its commerce and activities, and will play in time to come, if protection is secured, as great a part in our industrial life. The chances of securing a tariff would seem favorable from different views.

First of all, the United States must consider the welfare and growth of her tropical areas and secondly not coming in conflict with any agricultural element of its kind on the present domain of the mainland, can not arouse any opposition where none exists.

AN EDITOR'S OPINION.—John S. Davies, Esq., editor and proprietor Guardian and Star, Honolulu, New Zealand, said: "I have found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a very valuable medicine, having received great benefit from its use when suffering from a cold, and as a preventive for croup in children its excellent properties have been testified in my family." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

COUNTIES WILL ASSUME CONTROL THIS MORNING

(Continued from page 1.)
months just ended. Taxes now due and owing the Territory are collectible by the county assessors and collectors.

TERITORIAL REVENUE.
The Territory can now depend only upon the following sources for its revenue:

- 1.—All amounts realized from Counties under the levy of taxes on the assessed valuation of the Counties for Territorial purposes;
 - 2.—All taxes from inheritances paid under the provisions of law relative thereto;
 - 3.—All stamp taxes paid under the provisions of Chapter 64 of the Civil Laws of 1897;
 - 4.—All fees or costs of every nature paid to the Superintendent of Public Instruction;
 - 5.—All amounts realized upon the sale or lease of lands belonging to the Territory;
 - 6.—All amounts realized from harbor fees, wharfage, towage, or pilotage, under any law of the Territory;
 - 7.—All fees and costs paid to the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory;
 - 8.—All amounts received by the Warden of the Territorial Penitentiary;
 - 9.—All amounts collected by the Territorial Board of Health;
 - 10.—All income from any Territorial institution;
 - 11.—All fees for licenses to practice medicine, pharmacy, surgery and dentistry;
 - 12.—All funds of every description not otherwise provided for, arising from the sale of any property belonging to the Territory or collected by any Territorial officer by virtue of his office.
- All fees and costs of every description for services performed by Territorial officers shall be paid into the Territorial Treasury.

COUNTY COLLECTIONS.

The counties get the benefit of the following sources of revenue:

- 1.—All income taxes, poll taxes, specific tax on personal property, and tax collected for County revenue purposes;
 - 2.—All license fees except license fees for the practice of medicine, pharmacy, surgery and dentistry;
 - 3.—All fees and costs collected by district magistrates or Circuit Courts within the County;
 - 4.—All fees arising under any law relative to storage of kerosene;
 - 5.—All water works charges collected within the County;
 - 6.—All fees paid to the County Recorder for registration of instruments;
 - 7.—All receipts from the County Jail;
 - 8.—All receipts from registry of brands;
 - 9.—All receipts for storage of powder under the provisions of any law;
 - 10.—All fees or costs collected from markets;
 - 11.—All fees for inspection of weights and measures;
 - 12.—All fees for sewerage and garbage charges;
 - 13.—All fees or costs collected by any County officer by virtue of his office, or arising from the sale or lease of property by this Act or any law of the Territory placed under the control of such County.
- All fees and costs of every description for services performed by County officers shall be paid into the County Treasury.

TERITORIAL CHARGES.

The following expenses must be borne by the Territory:

- 1.—The salaries of all Territorial officers whose salaries are not paid by the United States;
- 2.—The expenses of public schools throughout the Territory;
- 3.—The expenses of the Board of Health;
- 4.—The expenses of wharves, harbors and towage and pilotage;
- 5.—The expenses of maintaining all Territorial institutions;
- 6.—The expenses of the Supreme Court of the Territory, including the salaries of the officers thereof;
- 7.—Expenses of the Public Land Commission;
- 8.—Expenses of the Attorney-General;
- 9.—The expenses of all Territorial public buildings;
- 10.—The expenses of the Survey Department of the Territory;
- 11.—The expenses of the Department of Agriculture;
- 12.—Permanent settlements;
- 13.—All expenses not herein otherwise provided for, necessary to be incurred for the proper conduct of the Government of the Territory.

COUNTY CHARGES.

The County charges are as follows:

- 1.—Salaries and authorized expenses of all County and District officers and employees;
- 2.—The cost of water works, fire departments, and lighting apparatus within the County;
- 3.—Expenses of Circuit Courts and District Magistrates within the County, including salaries of clerks and bailiffs and the fees of witnesses and jurors;
- 4.—Care and maintenance of public buildings used for the business of the County;
- 5.—The expenses of roads and bridges within the County;
- 6.—The costs of public markets in the County;
- 7.—The expenses of maintaining sewerage and disposing of garbage;
- 8.—The expenses of prisoners in County Jail;
- 9.—All other expenses not herein specially provided for, connected with the government of the County and the proper conduct of its affairs.

NEW LICENSE FEES.

The County Act also restores the old merchandise license law, the assessor and treasurer both being responsible for the collection of these fees. Under the law which is now effective, hundreds of places in the Territory are doing business illegally today and until such time as they take out the license. The law will probably be tested

GALLAGHER TWO YEARS

He Pleaded Guilty to Larceny of Jewels.

The January term of the First Circuit Court was opened yesterday morning with the delivery of the charge of Judge Robinson, presiding, to the grand jury. There was less of the crush usual at term openings, from the arrangements not requiring the attendance of the trial jurors until today. Of twenty-one grand jurors summoned but one asked to be excused, leaving the following twenty for actual service:

THE GRAND JURY.

Edgar L. Lewis, named as foreman in the Judge's charge; R. L. Scott, A. S. Robertson, W. E. Babbitt, H. Z. Austin, C. F. Merrifield, H. A. Wilder, J. A. Baker, A. H. McChesney, F. P. McIntyre, Arthur Johnstone, Sol. K. Nibbs, Sam K. Paulo, John Paahulu, E. B. Clark, Jas. Brown, Harry Carl, Henry Hickey, F. H. Armstrong and Douglas Kaona.

W. H. Tell, former captain of police, was appointed as bailiff to the grand jury.

The charge of the court, of which the portions of public interest are elsewhere printed, gives court hours as from 9:30 to 1:30, with recess from 12 to 1:30 and adjournment on Saturdays at 12 noon. The grand jury is informed that it is not required to convene on all court days, but only when the proper discharge of its duties necessitates.

GALLAGHER SENTENCED.

The cases arising out of the Parker jewel robbery were called before Judge Robinson. Ben. Gallagher was under two indictments, one for burglary in the second degree and the other for larceny in the first degree. Hugh Rooney was under indictment for receiving stolen goods, meaning the jewels stolen from Samuel Parker's house.

A nolle prosequi was entered for Gallagher on the burglary case and he changed his former plea of not guilty to guilty on the larceny case. A nolle prosequi was entered for Rooney.

Geo. A. Davis and Henry Hogan, counsel for Gallagher, urged leniency on the ground that Gallagher was drunk when he stole the jewels. Deputy Attorney General Peters contradicted this plea, saying that Gallagher drove the Parkers up Tantalus directly after the theft.

Gallagher burst out with a remark that the statement was a lie, as he had only hitched up the horses for the Tantalus drive and then gone to bed drunk. Judge Robinson sentenced Gallagher to imprisonment at hard labor for two years.

Other criminal business consisted in setting cases for trial.

The trial jury will attend before Judge Robinson this morning.

PNEUMONIA always results from a cold or an attack of influenza. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy quickly cures these ailments and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It is made especially for these and similar ailments and can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

In the courts, as the merchants are not willing to pay the fees until the law has been declared to be legal. The new laws of licenses provided, in brief as follows:

- Alcohol, 50c; stock and shares, 100c; awa, 25c; auctioneer, Oahu, 500c; Maui and East Hawaii, 100c; West Hawaii and Kauai, 25c; bankers, 750c; billiards and bowling alleys, 15c each table or alley; boats, with four bars, 35c; less number of oars, 34c; beef butcher, 25c; pork butcher, 25c; hunters, 10c; livery stables, 50c; lodging house, 10c; hotel or restaurant, 50c; milkmen, 25c; notary public, 5c; merchandise license, for sales less than \$10,000, 50c; sales less than \$10,000, 100c; less than \$500,000, 250c; in excess of that sum, 500c; tailors and dressmakers, 30c; drug stores, 50c; public shows, 35c; salmon, 10c; tobacco, 10c; vehicles and drivers, 250c; marriage licenses, 5c; pawnbrokers, 150c; cake peddlers, 10c; merchandise peddlers, 50c. The liquor licenses remain the same as now, but are payable to the County.

The Board of Health, public wharves and schools remain with the Territory. The water works and electric light plants and public markets are under control of the Supervisors who fix the water rates.

CHANGE OF CONTROL.

Provision is made also for the transfer of property which today passes under the authority of the counties. Roads, jails, fire apparatus, water works, lighting plants, etc., pass under control of the Supervisors. Treasurer Kepoikai, Superintendent Holloway and other Territorial officials are also required to transfer the records of their office to the proper County officials. Jails are also to be transferred to the sheriffs.

The County Act provided also for an appropriation of \$725,000 with which the Counties were to begin business, but this section of the law cannot be complied with.

"ENDEAVOR" CLARK MOST WIDELY KNOWN CHRISTIAN

Dr. Francis E. Clark, who will be in Honolulu next Wednesday during the stay of the Sierra in port, is probably the most famous living man in the world. This will seem an extravagant statement only to those who do not know of Christian Endeavor's reach over the world. What other man's name is a more familiar one among the Chinese and Japanese, Malays and Egyptians, Armenians, and Brazilians, Australians and Esquimaux, Mexicans, Germans, French and Portuguese? For the name of Dr. Clark has gone wherever Christian Endeavor has gone, and Christian Endeavor has gone practically everywhere.

He is personally known to more people than any other man for he is now on his fourth journey round the world, and has visited every state, province, and territory in North America, almost every country in Europe and Asia, every colony but one in Australia, Egypt and South Africa, and has not been as a tourist, but in the homes and in Christian Endeavor conventions. No church official numbers among his personal friends as many missionaries and clergymen as he.

He is fifty-two years old, having been born at Aylmer, Canada, September 12, 1851. In 1875 he was ordained and installed as pastor of Williston church, Portland, Me., a small church of but fifty members. There, on February 2, 1881, at the age of thirty he organized the first Christian Endeavor society. This society, bound together

by the mutual promise since known as the Christian Endeavor pledge to the four principles of Christian Endeavor, confession of Christ, service for Christ, fellowship with Christ's people and loyalty to Christ's church, was such a success in arousing the Christian activity among the young people, that its members started new ones wherever they went. Dr. Clark was in demand to tell how he did it, and was in a few years called from his pastorate to give his whole time to the Christian Endeavor movement.

There are now over three and a half million members of Christian Endeavor societies in more than forty denominations and perhaps every country in the world except Abyssinia and Tibet.

This was not planned or foreseen in 1881 by Dr. Clark working among his young people in the little church in Portland, but he is a man that Christian Endeavorers delight to honor. He has never addressed an audience in Honolulu. In 1883 on his first visit to Australia he was in Honolulu a few hours but no meeting had been planned. In 1890 he passed again on his way to Japan but quarantine regulations prevented his vessel from entering the harbor.

All who see him next Wednesday will find a modest, unassuming man with whom one is perfectly at ease, but who somehow has it in his power to bring out the best that is in young people and leave them with stronger better aims than before.

COL. CORNWELL'S ESTATE MORE THAN \$71,000 NET

The will of the late Colonel W. H. Cornwell was admitted to probate by Judge De Bolt yesterday. F. W. Macfarlane and A. A. Wilder, executors named in the will, renounced their trust and the court appointed the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Ltd., administrator with the will annexed under a bond of \$125,000. Robertson and Wilder appeared for the petitioner, and there was no contest.

Mr. Wilder on behalf of the heirs asked that the appointment of appraisers be waived, which was granted. No sworn inventory of the property was returned, but one is to be filed within sixty days by the administrator, and Attorney Wilder put R. W. Shingle of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company on the stand for the purpose of testifying to the assets and liabilities.

Mr. Shingle testified to the best of his knowledge and belief, giving details that were taken down by the stenographer, to the effect that the assets amounted to \$130,486.98 and the liabilities to something over \$59,000.

The assets show the following real property:

Kaonoulu Ranch, with 4500 acres, two houses and two cisterns, \$18,000
House and lot on Beretania St., 4,000
Pau land, Waikiki, 1-3 interest, 4,000

The largest item of personal property consists of 4500 head of cattle at \$12.50 per head, \$56,250. The number of head of cattle was given at 4500, although the decedent's books show the number at over 5000. The valuation stated was put on the cattle because the herd is of inbred stock and deteriorated, not weighing as much as average fat cattle when shipped to the Honolulu market. The estimate was made on the basis of calves branded in 1902 and 1903, and is regarded by well-informed persons as about correct. A drive will be necessary to an absolutely accurate count.

There are 120 head of horses and mules valued at \$3600.

The second largest item of personality is \$13,500 due from life insurance companies.

Various stocks in corporations represent \$10,550, and leaseholds of Waiohuli and Keokea \$4500.

Debts due the estate foot up \$13,086.88. Household furniture, jewelry and race horses are estimated in lump at \$2500.

Following is a list of creditors of the estate, with the respective amounts due:

S. C. Allen Estate \$12,500 00
H. Waterhouse Trust Co. 22,000 00

Balance \$245,814.92

Among the heavier receipts were the following: From H. Hackfeld & Co. Ltd., \$25,000; from M. P. Robinson, \$36,100; from Liliuokalani, \$21,000; from rents, \$47,446.98; from interest, \$33,163.31. Payments on principal amounted to \$149,319. Items surcharged, by order of Judge Gear in probate, made \$100,104.

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Balance \$245,814.92

1,125 00

5,750 00

2,000 00

3,000 00

1,113 75

2,200 00

950 00

430 50

1,000 00

1,500 00

4,000 00

The foregoing figures from Mr. Shingle's testimony indicate an excess of assets over liabilities, or the net value of the estate, amounting to \$71,000.

Colonel Cornwell by his will divided his estate equally between his widow and three children. Mrs. J. S. Walker, Mrs. Kate Braymer and W. H. Cornwell, with \$5000 each to his two sisters, Mrs. M. C. Widdfield and Mrs. E. Vida.

BALANCE NEARLY QUARTER MILLION

The annual accounts of the estate of James Campbell, deceased, were filed yesterday by A. K. Campbell-Parker, executrix, and J. O. Carter and Cecil Brown, executors of the last will. They show:

Receipts \$373,341.92
Expenditures 127,526.98

Balance \$245,814.92

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Montgomery-Wheeler Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

Berman Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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The Union Pacific**This Train is really a First-Class Modern Hotel**

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabras, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

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Full Information Cheerfully Furnished on Application to

S. F. BOOTH,

General Agent.

1 Montgomery St., San Francisco

OR
E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A.

Omaha, Neb.

THE MARUS AND JAPANESE WAR

In the event of war the Maru steamers are likely to be taken over by Japan and converted into cruisers or used as transports. The America Maru sailed from Yokohama yesterday for Honolulu on schedule time, advice being received to this effect by Mackfield & Co. The Hongkong Maru which is now in the Orient might possibly be kept there in case of war. The Nippon Maru will sail from Honolulu for Yokohama next Tuesday unless orders are received to hold her here.

RAPID TRANSIT'S COMBINATION CAR

The new combination car of the Rapid Transit company is nearing completion and will be given a test some time this month. Two of the smaller cars have been combined as one car, and when completed will have fifteen seats on each side, or thirty in all, seating practically sixty passengers. The car will have double trucks, and owing to the car's length will carry two trailers. A special hook on the roof of the car will hold one down while the other is in use. Double side steps will also be used. The combination car is much longer than the big blue tubular car used on King street.

How did you enjoy the opera? "Oh, it was just splendid." "Really? But it wasn't French, was it?" "Oh, no. Of course, some of the handsomest ones were undoubtedly Parisian, but there were many pretty gowns that were evidently made here."—Philadelphia Press.

THE ENA'S FIRST VISIT**Sailed Under Hawaiian Flag But Rarely Here.**

Although launched under the Hawaiian flag over ten years ago, the good ship John Ena, paid her first visit to the harbor yesterday. The vessel stopped outside ten years ago for local registration and again after annexation to get an American registry.

The John Ena is a vessel of 2704 tons and is one of the handiest boats in the Newcastle trade. She is named after John Ena, the wealthy ex-president of the Inter-Island Steamship Co., and she is owned by the San Francisco Shipping Co., in which Honolulu parties hold large interests. After she was launched in 1894 she was given a Hawaiian registry, and at the time of annexation was in Puget Sound, just about to sail for Australia, with lumber. On her trip through she stopped outside Honolulu and waited two days while her American registry was fixed up. She has been in the coal and grain carrying trade with Australia for ten years, but during all that time failed to enter the harbor at the home of the man for whom she was named. Captain Madsen, who has been in command of this ship for eight years has been anxious to touch at Honolulu on his voyage to San Francisco, but the price of supplies here prevented this.

The John Ena has been rather unlucky lately although her voyage from Newcastle on this occasion was made in very good time and in the best of weather. On a voyage from New York to Japan last summer, however, the John Ena had a series of hard luck mishaps. While still in the neighborhood of Sandy Hook in a perfectly calm sea, one of the men fell from aloft, and striking one of the after davits was killed instantly. A couple of months later the John Ena struck a hurricane about 150 miles southwest of the Cape and both mates were washed overboard. One of the boats was also broken up. A sailor on the ship who had some slight knowledge of navigation was appointed chief officer, but a few days later he was knocked down by a big sea and had an arm broken, which laid him up for the rest of the voyage. To make matters worse Captain Madsen next encountered three typhoons, between Manila and Kobe and two boats were broken up, although the rigging escaped serious damage.

Captain Madsen in recounting his bad luck experiences yesterday said that he hoped now that his troubles were over and his present voyage from Newcastle seems to prove it. Leaving Newcastle November 15th, Captain Madsen reports that for the first two days his ship lay becalmed. He then encountered southerly winds which in six days carried him to 174 degrees west, 33 degrees south. The next sixteen days he beat against easterly winds, however accompanied by fine weather. The ship then stood up towards Tahiti passing that group on December 17th, then coming to Honolulu with fresh breezes. He was off Hilo Thursday at noon but it required twenty-four hours to make the coast of Oahu.

The John Ena brought 4213 tons of coal for Castle & Cooke. She is docked at the railroad wharf. The Ena will be the first of the sailing fleet to load with sugar for the voyage around the Horn. She will take on 4700 tons of sugar.

MONGOLIA DUE IN FEBRUARY

The agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. expect the big liner to arrive in Honolulu in February or March. Captain Binder has gone east with a crew to take charge of the new steamer and was to have sailed from Philadelphia yesterday. The journey to San Francisco around the Horn will require about two months, and it is not known how long the Mongolia will lay up at the coast before starting on her first through run.

The Manchuria although launched some time ago will not make the trip around the Horn for several months. She is not expected to enter the Oriental trade until about the middle of the year.

HAWAIIAN ARRIVES FROM THE SOUND

The American-Hawaiian steamer Hawaiian arrived at three o'clock yesterday afternoon from Puget Sound. She made the run down in ten days, experiencing good weather for the entire trip. The Hawaiian left Tacoma December 22nd. She carried 5000 tons of freight and in addition 15,000 cases of oil from New York. The cargo consists of lime, mill feed, etc. It is consigned to Honolulu, Kahului and Hilo. The Hawaiian will load sugar at all three places before sailing for Delaware Breakwater.

"Come in," said St. Peter. "Wait," said the walking delegate, pausing to listen to the music of the golden harp. "First, I want to know if those musicians have union cards."—Chicago Evening Post.

CLOVER IS IN CLOVER**New Captain of the Wisconsin Has a Snap.**

It is not often that a battleship of the American navy gets into passenger traffic. That, however, is what the Wisconsin is doing on her present trip from Honolulu to Cavite. The offense is mitigated somewhat, however, by the fact that the passenger is a naval officer, and one too who will soon be supreme in command on the big fighter.

When Captain Clover was assigned by the Navy Department to take command of the Wisconsin, the cruise from the Asiatic station to this city had not even been discussed. So Captain Clover's orders read that he should take over the battleship on January 16th. Clover arrived here on the China intending to go through to the Asiatic station. He found his battleship waiting for him here. But the captain didn't want to take command just yet. Instead of reporting to Admiral Evans for duty immediately, he cabled the Navy Department asking for permission to go to Cavite as a passenger on the Wisconsin. The desired orders came and Captain Clover is living at his ease in the comfortable admiral's quarters on board the Wisconsin, while Captain Sebree is still in command of the ship, with all its responsibilities and discomforts. The Wisconsin will be turned over to Captain Clover at Cavite on January 16th and Captain Sebree will return on a passenger steamer, or he may wait to return with Admiral Evans. Evans is to start for home on his flagship, the Kentucky, in April, and Captain Sebree may go with him, as he is an old friend of Captain Barry, the commander of the Kentucky.

LARGE RECEIPTS AT CUSTOM HOUSE

The December receipts at the Custom House broke all the records of that bureau. The total revenue collected by Collector Stackable aggregated \$160,000. The heavy receipts are due to the great amount of Christmas importations, the cargo by the Gaelic bringing the record up over all past months.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Inflammation, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It cannot deceive or disappoint you, is effective from the first dose and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It represents the dawn of progress. Sold by all chemists everywhere.

THE BAND TERRIFIED.

It is rumored now that the band is put in terror of the chippy, chippy, chop of the retrenchment snickersee on the hard times block. Captain Berger has only to get up a petition, however, praying that the band be saved on the ground that it is "better as altogether the other public institutions," and he can get a string of signatures to it as long as the wireless telegraph.

PRISONERS CAN LOAF**The Legislature Did Not Provide for Guards.**

Convicts at Oahu Prison will remain idle today and hereafter until the Supervisors provide means to set them at work. When the legislature was busy manipulating the appropriation bills, the eighteen months and the six months expense bills became somewhat mixed. As a result no appropriation was made for the salaries of outside prison lunas—the men who guard the prisoners while at work away from the jail. Consequently it will be impossible to keep the convicts at work in the quarries or parks, until guards are provided of some sort by the counties.

It is not altogether certain that the counties can make provision for the payment of prison guards. Oahu Prison is to be provided for out of the Territorial revenues, and is under the control of the Attorney General's Department. It was one of the institutions placed under the Board of Public Institutions, and when that body was declared to be without legal existence, the control reverted back to the Attorney General.

There is some question also of the surrender of county jails, although these will probably be turned over to the newly elected county sheriffs without question.

The foundation for the new Oahu jail has been completed but the work is delayed now, awaiting the arrival of the steel frames ordered in the East. As soon as these come the work on the jail will be rushed ahead, and when it is completed Judge Gear's "infamous crime" decision will be without further effect.

CONSUL SAITO HAS NO WAR BULLETINS

No information has been received as yet by the Japanese consulate concerning the prospects of war with Russia. Consul General Saito yesterday in answer to questions from an Advertiser reporter expressed his unwillingness to talk at all upon the subject.

"I have received no news relative to the situation in Japan," said Mr. Saito. "When I do receive information I shall be much pleased to inform you of it."

"Are preparations being made to send any of the Japanese here to Japan?"

"No, I have no information as to that."

"Many of the Japanese are members of the Japanese reserve are they not?"

"Yes."

"About the report that the Japanese here are raising a large fund for Japan—?"

The pause was long enough to become eloquent, but Mr. Saito filled out the blank only with a smile. He begged to be excused from discussing the situation in any way, and mentioned the fact that the last report purporting to come from the consulate relative to war orders to the Nippon Maru, had been promptly denied. This was said to have been given out by an assistant. Mr. Saito stated that the Japanese Minister at Washington was the man from whom to get information. "Your paper gets cablegrams all the time. I must get the news from the Advertiser," concluded the consul.

BAD COMPANY

Not a Home in Honolulu Where This Visitor is Welcome.

The most unwelcome visitor in Honolulu. Is any itching skin disease. Itching piles is known in nearly every household.

And eczema is no stranger. They're both bad company. They come early—stay late. We always say "good riddance" when they go.

Know how to keep them away? Use Doan's Ointment. Doan's Ointment cures piles and all itching of the skin.

A Victoria, Australia man endorses our claims. Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 23 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollier Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



SOFT HANDS NOT ROUGH HANDS
ONE NIGHT CURE
Soak the hands in retreating in a strong hot creamy lather of
Cuticura SOAP
Dry, and anoint freely with Cuticura, the great skin cure and purifier of eczema. Wear during the night all loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

For sore throat, red, rough, itching, burning, swollen, and painful throat, apply Cuticura to the throat with the finger, and the Cuticura treatment is simply wonderful.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Skin Disease. Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and remove the thickened scales, Cuticura Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and soothe and heal, and Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. Single Set is often sufficient to cure torturing, maddening humors, with loss of sleep, when all else fails. Just depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa depot: L. S. D. LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Hair, and Hair," free. For more information, send for free literature. Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 12, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which ASSUAGE PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, without OUT-HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and THICK HOARSE.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALLEATION, ECTASY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 24, 48, 96, 192, 384, 768, 1536, 3072, 6144, 12288, 24576, 49152, 98304, 196608, 393216, 786432, 1572864, 3145728, 6291456, 12582912, 25165824, 50331648, 100663296, 201326592, 402653184, 805306368, 1610612736, 3221225472, 6442450944, 12884901888, 25769803776, 51539607552, 103079215104, 206158430208, 412316860416, 824633720832, 1649267441664, 3298534883328, 6597069766656, 13194139533312, 26388279066624, 52776558133248, 105553116266496, 211106232532992, 422212465065984, 844424930131968, 1688849860263936, 3377699720527872, 6755399441055744, 13510798882111488, 27021597764222976, 54043195528445952, 108086391056891904, 216172782113783808, 432345564227567616, 864691128455135232, 1729382256910270464, 3458764513820540928, 6917529027641081856, 13835058055282163712, 27670116110564327424, 55340232221128654848, 110680464442257309696, 221360928884514619392, 442721857769029238784, 885443715538058477568, 1770887431076116955136, 3541774862152233910272, 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WHY MOTHERS WORRY

Did you ever hear a mother worry over a plump child? There is no better bank of health for a child to draw from than a good supply of healthy flesh.

Scott's Emulsion not only gives a child weight and plumpness, but it feeds the brain, bones and nerves with strength and active power.

Fewer mothers would worry if they knew more about Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion is substituted by cheap emulsions and so-called wines, cordials and extracts of cod-liver oil. They can do you no good and are dear at any price. Why buy them? Scott's Emulsion has been the one reliable preparation of cod-liver oil for nearly thirty years.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT BOWNE, 400 Pearl Street, New York.

SUGAR ON THE GARDEN ISLE

The following sugar is reported on Kauai ready for shipment: (K. S. M.) 2250 bags; V. K., 800; W., 500; Mak., 12,324; G. & R., 472; McB., 3500; K. P., 1400; P., 650; H. M., 360; K. S. Co., 1100.

An Admiralty Suit.

William Jackson, a sailor of the barkentine, Encoro, has filed a libel against that vessel and her master, Captain Palmgreen, for \$5000 for personal damages received while on voyage from Newcastle, N. S. W., to Honolulu. The claim is based on injury to his left hand, incapacitating him from earning his living as a mariner, caused by a fall to the deck through the parting of a rotten foretopgallant sheet on which he with others was hauling. J. J. Dunne, Assistant District Attorney, is proctor for libellant.

Hawaii's Lighthouses.

Although the lighthouses of the Territory were taken over by the United States on January 1, they will be conducted during the month of January as in the past. Captain Niblack, who was notified by cable of his appointment as lighthouse inspector for Hawaii, will probably receive his instructions by mail in the near future. The United States is now bearing the expense of maintenance.

No News of Oriskany.

The cruiser flagship New Orleans had not arrived at Midway up to midnight last night. The flagship in company with the remainder of Admiral Evans' fleet sailed from Honolulu last Tuesday morning. The squadron was to call at Midway for orders, and the New Orleans was to land mail for the cable colony.

Maul Shipping.

The steamer Pennsylvania arrived at Kahului on December 28 with coal from Nansaimo, B. C. The vessel entered and shortly after departed for Kaanapali to unload her cargo.

On the same day the steamer American loaded with sugar, departed for Delaware Breakwater, via Cape Horn. On December 29 the steamer Nevada arrived at Kahului from Honolulu. She departs for San Francisco today with a cargo of sugar.

Maul weather report—Quite heavy rains on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Eclipse Changes Run.

As exclusively outlined in the Advertiser a couple of weeks since, the gasoline schooner Eclipse began her new run to Kauai last evening, her destination being Anahola. She will now carry sugar from Kauai to Honolulu to be loaded into the vessels of the American-Hawaiian Steamship company.

Vessels at Kauai.

Purser Friel of the W. G. Hall reports as follows: "Bark W. B. Flint at Makaweli discharging freight. Barkentine Kallua at Elele discharging coal. Steamer Mikahala at Elele discharging freight. Fine weather on Kauai."

Nevadan Schedule.

General Freight Agent Morse of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. announces the following schedule for the Nevada: S. S. Nevada will sail from San Francisco for Honolulu direct, every 30 days hereafter, as follows: Jan. 18th, February 18th, March 18th, April 18th, May 18th, June 18th.

CHAS BREWER CO'S NEW YORK LINE

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 37 Eddy St., Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED, HONOLULU.

OAHU SUPERVISORS ORGANIZE AND CLEAR DECK FOR ACTION

(Continued from page 1.)

the Assessor's bond at \$150,000.

"Before the Supervisors act on this motion, I would like to be heard," said Curtis Iaukea, who was present. "As a matter of justice to me, I believe I should be heard, and I have here a letter I want to read, and make clear my position. I shall also present my bond in the minimum amount of \$30,000."



SUPERVISOR LUCAS.

"I don't propose that the bond should be presented," said Supervisor Gilman. "The amount has not been fixed."

"You can refuse to accept the bond; that is your right, and it is also my right to present a bond," returned Iaukea.

"The acceptance of the bond is not before the Board," ruled Chairman Hocking. "The bond cannot be entertained at this time."

IAUKEA'S LETTER.

"I ask leave to read a communication I have, before a decision is reached," said Iaukea. "I have taken my official oath and am prepared to present my bond."

Mr. Iaukea then read the following letter:

To the Board of Supervisors, County of Oahu.

Gentlemen:—I have taken the oath of office as Assessor and Tax Collector for the County of Oahu. I present you my official bond in accordance with law. If there are any objections to the bond or if the bond is to be increased in amount, I request that the reasons be given and that I may be heard before action is taken.

Respectfully yours,
C. P. IAUKEA.

"Here is my oath of office, the what you like with it," said the Assessor handing to the clerk his oath, and also the \$30,000 bond. Clerk Murray immediately handed the documents back to the Assessor.

"Do I understand the Board to refuse to accept the bond I have just tendered?" asked the Assessor.

"The amount of the bond has not been fixed," said the chairman.

"I am simply presenting my bond in the minimum amount, fixed in accord-



SUPERVISOR HARVEY.

ance with the law, and I ask an opportunity to be heard before a larger bond is fixed."

"The board is willing to hear you upon the amount of bonds before it is fixed," said the chairman.

"My bond is here for your action. I request to be heard."

"We are perfectly willing to hear him," said Supervisor Lucas, "but let him confine himself to the question before the board. This is not a discussion of the bond, but of the amount. When the amount is fixed it is up to him to refuse it. I am perfectly willing to hear what he has to say."

IAUKEA'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Iaukea's statement was a careful review of figures to show that the proposed bond of \$150,000 was larger than required by any construction of the law. He said he based his contentions on Chapter 12, Section 61, and Chapter 65, Section 473. He also presented a record of the former assessor, made up by the deputy, showing the amount of money on hand at various periods. "This shows," said Iaukea, "that the assessor in one day never received an amount equal to \$100,000, and the largest amount

collected in one day has been below that figure. I take the law to mean the collections in one day and I have the figures to show that the largest collection made in any one day last year was \$36,383.75, including all taxes. Under the County Act there can never be such a large collection at one time, because the law is changed, making two collection days, the income and specific taxes payable in June, and the property taxes payable in November. The board must take this into consideration. The largest receipts for real and personal taxes, taking the average of the last four days of November, was \$56,946 while the income tax collections on the same day amounted to \$24,700. I believe it is only fair and justice to myself, as the duly elected assessor of the County of Oahu if the board construes the largest amount of property tax collected, \$56,946, as the greatest amount in the hands of the collector in one day, and fixes the bond accordingly.

"Furthermore, the law gives the Board of Supervisors the right to require the tax assessor to make daily payments to the treasurer, and I wish to state that it is my intention to deposit daily and never keep a single dollar in my office over night. Section 22 also gives the Supervisors the right to supervise the collection of public money, and as I stated I shall deposit all money collected daily, and request that the board require this to be done. I claim that the board has no right to fix the bond above the average of the greatest collection under the law, and that has been shown to be less than \$100,000."

Supervisor Harvey here moved, that the assessor's bond be made \$30,000 instead of \$150,000.

Chairman Hocking asked if it was possible for the assessor to make up his accounts so as to turn in his money daily.

"I claim it is not necessary to make a statement of each fund in order to turn the money into the treasurer," said Iaukea. "Because certain large houses representing many plantations could pay their taxes in one lump sum, does not compel me to receive the taxes for more than one plantation at a time. As soon as the tax on one is paid the money could be on the way to the treasurer's office, before I receive the next. It is not necessary to receive in a lump sum taxes covering three or four plantations."

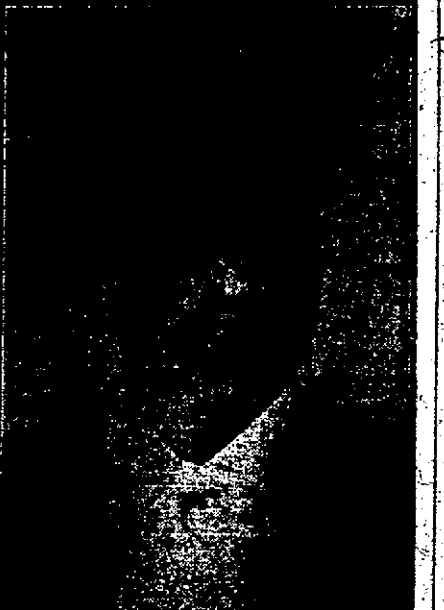
"The tax office would be open after the treasury," suggested the chairman.

"It is not necessary that I receive taxes after banking hours, no official hours are provided in the County Act."

"It is your contention that you wouldn't keep open after three o'clock?" asked Supervisor Gilman.

"It is not my contention. I simply wouldn't have to receive taxes after three o'clock; the law doesn't require me to."

"Do you mean that on the last day for payment of taxes you wouldn't keep the tax office open after three o'clock, and on the next day would collect the penalty?" asked Supervisor Lucas. "That would be ridiculous on the face of it."



SUPERVISOR ROBINSON.

"I would make a deposit with the treasurer at three o'clock and then keep open all night if necessary. I don't believe the treasurer would refuse to take money even after banking hours, if I wish to make deposit."

A vote was then taken on the amendment fixing the bond at \$30,000 and it was killed, the four Republicans voting against it. The motion fixing the bond at \$150,000 was then carried by the same vote.

Assessor Iaukea made a formal protest against the refusal of the board to accept his \$30,000 bond and there was some talk of legal proceedings, although it was stated after the meeting that Iaukea would furnish the larger amount.

MINOR MATTERS.

The bond of Judge Hockana of Ewa for \$1,000 was presented and approved. The bond of Judge Iaka of Koolau for the same amount was referred to the county attorney, with instructions to ascertain the time when his commission expires.

Chairman Hocking stated that he was having prepared a sketch of the county seal, and would submit it today.

ROAD SUPERVISOR.

Supervisor Lucas nominated H. C. Vida for road supervisor for the county. The clerk read the applications of C. B. Wilson, T. W. Zeigler and R. N. Boyd for the same place.

Supervisor Harvey nominated Jas. H. Boyd. Supervisor Mahoe inquired how Vida could be an applicant, being also a member of the Legislature. Chairman Hocking said the Attorney General had ruled that the fact that he was a representative did not determine him from accepting an appointive office. Mahoe replied that he didn't believe the Attorney General's decision was sufficient. "Suppose the county act is knocked out," said Mahoe, "and the Legislature is called to pass a new act, won't he have to attend as a member of the House?"

"If the county act is thrown out he won't be an officer of the county, will he?" asked Supervisor Lucas.

The vote on the nomination stood 4 to 3, for Vida, and the announcement was received with hearty applause. The bond of the supervisor was fixed at \$5,000.

OTHER OFFICERS.

For Superintendent of Honolulu water works there was but one nomination, that of Andrew Brown, the present incumbent. The secretary was instructed to cast the one ballot, but upon the suggestion of the county attorney, that official must be elected by the supervisors, of which the clerk was not one, a second vote was taken.

For superintendent of garbage and sewers J. A. Gilman nominated Samuel Johnson. Mahoe nominated J. H. Boyd. The vote was Johnson 4, Boyd 1.

For superintendent of electric lighting W. L. Frazer, the present incumbent, was elected unanimously.

Supervisor Gilman suggested the appointment of fire commissioners to take charge of the Honolulu Fire Department. Attorney Rawlins stated that it was doubtful if the supervisors could delegate these powers, and the matter was postponed. Adjournment was then taken until ten o'clock this morning.

COUNTY NOTES.

The supervisors were serenaded by the Territorial band at noon yesterday. Captain Berger started up with the "Doxology" and the sentiment



SUPERVISOR GILMAN.

there expressed was echoed through the hall.

Geo. P. Thieden has been appointed as clerk in the office of Recorder Murray. He will also act as secretary for the Board of Supervisors.

A decision from the Supreme Court on the county act is expected early this week.

The supervisors will not decide definitely the leasing of offices until a decision as to the legality of the county law has been rendered.

INCOME TAX FOR PAST SIX MONTHS

J. W. Pratt, assessor for the first division under the Territory, issued the income tax blanks for the past six months, as required by law. County Assessor C. P. Iaukea had nothing to do with the matter. The income tax year counts back from July 1 in the old law, but the County Act changes the tax as well as the taxing authority the first of this year. Therefore the past half year is a distinct taxation period under the old law.

Mr. Pratt was in the tax office yesterday attending to the details of finishing up the business of the Territorial regime.

Treasurer Kepoikai wants to keep a representative of his department in the tax office, and the same in the registry office, until the Supreme Court renders its decision on the County Act, so as to keep the run of the business until its control is settled one way or the other.

"OLD SAM" WAS A HEAVY DRINKER

"Old Sam," the boatboy who was found dead on Brewer's wharf Saturday morning, was a heavy drinker according to the evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict that "Old Sam" came to his death from acute alcoholism.

The principal evidence was that of Dr. McDonald who made a postmortem examination of the boatman's body. His investigations were to the effect that the boatman came to his death from acute and chronic alcoholism, coming upon the heels of a heavy debauch on New Year's Day. Dr. McDonald stated that if "Old Sam" physique had not been so undermined by alcohol the debauch itself might not have proved fatal.

E. T. Rodgers, the watchman on Brewer's wharf, who discovered the body at 8 a. m. Saturday, stated that Sam brought his matting and other effects to Brewer's wharf early Friday morning, asking permission to leave them there for the day as the boat landing was to be given over to the boat boys' luau. When the night watchman came on duty again at 5 o'clock he saw Sam asleep on a bale of hay near his belongings. He was snoring heavily. During the night he noticed he had not changed his position. He shook him and then found that he was dead.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE

As required by law, the undersigned hereby publish the following statement:

That we, Tong Ka Chung, Lai Hon, and Leong Ping, all residing at Wailuku, Maui, did, on the 26th day of December, 1903, form a co-partnership. That the name of the co-partnership is the Nin Pong Company.

That its place of business is at Wailuku, Maui.

That its business is the buying, selling, trading and dealing in rice and its by-products, more especially the hulling, polishing and grading thereof.

TONG KA CHUNG,
LAI HON,
LEONG PING.

PANAMA AND MOSQUITOES

Now that it is practically decided that a canal, to divide the continents of North and South America, will be built, it may not be out of place to consider the probable effects of this undertaking from a sanitary point of view. In the first instance, it would seem certain that the building of an isthmian canal will be attended by great loss of life, unless measures are enforced to render the conditions in the regions through which the waterway must pass less inimical to health than is the case at present. The district bordering on the proposed Panama route is, perhaps, one of the most notoriously unhealthy in the world. This fact was conclusively proved by the mortality and sickness among the laborers on the portion of the Panama canal built by the Lesseps Company. White men were unable to live for any length of time in the locality, and the mortality among the Chinese, and to a lesser extent among the negroes, was frightful.

Sir Patrick Manson, in a paper read before the Epidemiological Society of Great Britain, February 25, of this year, foreshadowed the possible danger of invasion by yellow fever of Asia as the consequence of the digging of the Panama canal. He pointed out that shiploads of laborers would soon be plying between Panama and the seaports of Asia, and that unless extraordinary precautions were taken, the inevitable result must be that the malarial would be conveyed and spread among the seething multitudes of the Far East. In the Journal of Tropical Medicine, August 15, 1903, Dr. St. George Gray, Sierra Leone, returns to this subject and discusses the sanitary measures necessary to prevent introduction of yellow fever into Asia from Panama. He is of the opinion that these may be divided into (a) measures to be adopted at the point of departure, i. e., at the Central American port, and (b) measures to be adopted at the port of arrival—the Asiatic port. The writer takes it as absolutely proven that mosquitoes are the sole cause of yellow fever, and suggests that an international sanitary board should be appointed by the governments having interests in the Far East, and that they should be especially qualified for the work. They should have power to frame such quarantine or other regulations as may be deemed necessary and to enforce these regulations by means of penalties which should be sufficiently heavy to insure their being carried out by the most careless and indifferent of captains. The sanitary board should make sure that no vessels which have not been thoroughly cleared of mosquitoes leave the isthmus for any of the Asiatic ports. The final clearing of mosquitoes should take place at an anchorage to be selected for the purpose at least 300 yards away from the nearest shore, and once the fumigation is completed the vessel should not approach the shore again, but passengers, mails and cargo from open lighters could be received aboard—Medical Record.

Channel Excavated.

The Hawaiian Dredging Company, which is engaged in dredging the channel, has requested all the steamship companies and masters of vessels, during the time the dredger is at work, to signal the approach of steamers by four whistle blasts, in order to give the dredger warning in which to look after their moorings and thus prevent entanglements.